THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

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BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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POETRY.

Oh! Be Not the First to Discover.

Oh! be not the first to discover
A blot on the fame of a friend,
A flaw in the faith of a lover,
Whose heart may prove true in the end.

We none of us know one another,
And oft into error we fall;
Then let us speak well of our brother,
Or speak not about him at all.

A smile or a sigh may awaken
Suspicion most false and undue;
And thus our belief may be shaken
In hearts that are honest and true.

How often the light smile of gladness
Is worn by the friends that we meet
To cover a soul full of sadness,
Too proud to acknowledge defeat.

How often the sigh of dejection
[illegible] breast,
To lull a suspicion to rest.

How often the friends we hold dearest
Their noblest emotions conceal;
And bosoms the purest, sincerest,
Have secrets they cannot reveal.

Leave base minds to harbor suspicion,
And small ones to trace our defects—
Let ours be a nobler ambition,
For base is the mind that suspects.

We none of us know one another,
And oft into error we fall;
Then let us speak well of our brother,
Or speak not about him at all.

HUMOROUS.

WEDLOCK IN THE WEST.

Youths in the West are thus exhorted to marry, by one of our Western journals:

"A good wife is the best, most faithful companion you can have by your side while performing the journey of life.—She can smooth your linnen and your cares for you; mend your trowsers and your manners; sweeten your moments, as well as your tea and coffee; ruffle, perhaps, your shirt bosom, but not your temper; and instead of sewing the seeds of sorrow in your shirt, plant happiness, instead of harrow teeth, in your bosom. Yes! and if you are too confoundedly lazy or proud, to do such work yourself, she will carry swill to the hogs, chop wood, and dig potatoes for dinner. Her love for her husband is such that she will do anything to please him, except to receive company in her every day clothes. Get married, I repeat, you must. Concentrate your affections upon one object, and don't distribute them, crumb by crumb, amongst a host of Susans, Elizas, Baleeys, Peggies, and Dorothies, allowing each scarcely enough to nibble at. Get married, and have some one to cheer you as you journey through this vale of tears—somebody to scour up your dull moments, and keep your whole life, and whatever linen you possess, in readiness of Sunday go-to-meeting order."

[illegible] Stevenson some years after the Bri[illegible] appeared before the British Governor [Castlereagh] with a complaint that [illegible] by men and boys gathering [illegible] front of his house in a very rude manner. [illegible] assured him that [illegible] but happening to recollect, [illegible] Mary Gaverne, your house is [illegible] from the river, and how can it [illegible] the ladies of your family?"—"Very [illegible]," said old Peter, shaking his head, "but you have got a *big spy glass.*"

A poor Irishman who applied for a license to sell [illegible] in one of the provincial towns [illegible], being questioned by the Board of [illegible] to his moral fitness for the trust [illegible]

"Och! [illegible] there ye are—sure an' it's no [illegible] needs for to tell what I am, [illegible] you see out the store?"

"[illegible] you observe the molasses and the [illegible] and thrown [illegible]

"[illegible] now [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

The Crops of the Country.

Our Exchanges from various sections of the Union teem with detailed accounts of the condition of the crops. From the following condensed summary, which has been carefully prepared from the most reliable sources, the readers of the *Mercury* may obtain a fair view of the yield.

THE NORTH.

New England.—The crops in the Eastern States are reported to be generally good. The scarcity of hay in parts of Vermont and New Hampshire, is the general topic of remark among the farmers. The *Country Gentleman* informs its readers that in Maine there is a larger breadth of tilled crops than usual, especially of hoed crops, and they generally bid fair. Wheat that was sown in March and April is reported good. Fruits are very promising, and it is presumed that despite the protracted drought the result of the season will compare favorably with other years.

New York.—The Rochester Union says: "We have reports from the country about of the progress of the harvest, all of which are highly favorable. From one-half to two-thirds of the wheat crop is already secured, and the work is going on vigorously, reaping machines being used in many places. All reports concur in saying that the yield of wheat will be handsome, varying from twenty to thirty-five bushels to the acre. All the crops, except grass, are spoken of as abundant. Oats are particularly referred to as very heavy, and promising the largest yield ever known. Corn is doing remarkably well, although the weather is cool."

New Jersey.—A correspondent says:—I have just returned from a short trip in the country, and am very happy to be able to communicate that the crops in this vicinity are looking remarkably well. Wheat and rye are already ripe, and ready for the sickle. Corn, oats, and potatoes, are looking remarkably well. The grass crop is unusually heavy this season.

Pennsylvania.—The Sunbury American says: "The harvest of grass [illegible] generally, has been, with [illegible] exceptions, the most bountiful and favorable we have had for perhaps twenty years.—The wheat crop is generally good, except that white wheat has again proved much less productive. But what is most desirable is the fact that the grain is plump, clean and free from blight or any impurities. There is much yet to cut, notwithstanding experiments have proved that early cutting not only improves the grain in quality, but adds materially to its growth.

THE SOUTH.

Delaware.—A country paper says: Now that harvest is nearly over, during which our farmers have not suffered from excessive heat, or been troubled with wet weather, they are quite willing to have rain.—Indeed, there is beginning to be a serious want of rain throughout this vicinity, and grass already shows the effects of it, as well as corn and other growing crops.

Maryland.—In Maryland, although in Frederick county and some other localities the wheat heads have been light, poorly filled, and the grains shrivelled, the reports which reach us from other portions of the State are of such a nature as to make us expect an average crop.

Virginia.—The Wytheville Telegraph says that in Wythe County the yield of grain is but little below the average. The yield of hay will be greater than has been known for years, and the corn and oat crop never looked more promising. The tobacco crop in Mecklenburg will be short; corn is very unpromising for want of rain; the crop of oats is very fine. The Warrenton [Fauquier County] Flag says: "Harvest in this section is now over, and from all we can learn we incline to the opinion that the crop of wheat is about an average one, notwithstanding the damage done to it by the joint worm, &c. The oat crop is also good—and the corn, too, is looking well since the late rains. The Petersburg Intelligencer says the wheat crop in Dinwiddie County has turned out better than was expected. Corn is very promising.

North Carolina.—A letter from the French Broad Valley, in North Carolina, reports serious and general injury to the crops by hail, wind and storms. The Corn in some places was completely stripped.

South Carolina.—From our own State the accounts for some time past have been exceedingly discouraging. The rains of the last few days, however, it is to be hoped, will serve in some degree to better the condition of things. We clip from some of our State exchanges, of recent date:

Spartanburg.—We had a fine rain in this place last Monday. Previous to that, very little rain had fallen for several weeks, and in consequence, the corn crop in this vicinity, and indeed, generally throughout our District, was suffering severely. Now, however, we hope that every portion of the District has been visited by refreshing showers, and with favorable seasons hereafter, there will be at least an average crop of corn made.—(Express.

All is not lost. Late corn may do well but early is "gone past redemption." It will be cut off fully one-half. In the Southeastern portion of our district, and through Laurens, they are even worse off than we, and dear knows we are bad enough. The prospect for bread, at moderate prices is gloomy indeed. Few cribs have an ear of old corn. Wheat was good, but produced in no great abundance. A failure of one-third to one-half, therefore, in the corn crop must send prices up to a point very painful to buyers.—(Spartan.

York.—Within the last week we have had two refreshing showers in portions of our district. The propects of our planting friends in these places begin to look up a little. But the drought still prevails over the greater part of the district; and the crops are prescient of an unprecedent scarcity. The heat is not so intense as it has been. The health of the people remains good.—(Enquirer.

Abbeville.—The long wished for and much needed rain at last came, on Monday evening. Though not a heavy rain, and as far as the crops are concerned, doing but little good, yet it cooled the atmosphere, "dried up" the dust, and revived our spirits very materially, for we were about coming to the conclusion the rain was out of the question, and that we were to be literally barbecued alive.—(Banner.

Colleton.—We hear of but few planters who have been able to get in a full crop of slip potato vines. Many have not been able to plant more than half a crop, and unless we have copious showers in a few days, the potato crop must prove a failure. The cotton crop still promises an abundant yield, but the corn crops are suffering for the want of moisture. The Ashepoo and Combahee rivers are salt above the ferries, and the rice crops sadly injured. We learn that most, if not all, the plantations below Ashepoo Ferry have been attacked by maggots, and the rice fields, consequently, run dry. Short crops on these rivers are now inevitable. Since the above was in type, we learn that the maggots have infested the rice fields on the Comba hee.—(Sun.

Kentucky.—The tobacco crop of Kentucky is spoken of as less than an average one, for various reasons. There was less of an area planted especially near the river, as the almost total failure of the wheat crop, and high price of corn in spring, induced the farmers to plant more corn and less tobacco. The season, too, has been of such a nature as to ripen the plants a fortnight or three weeks earlier than usual, which is unfavorable to a great yield of cured tobacco, since the stock is bro't to the curing-house in warm weather. The hay will not in all probability be more than half a crop, and winter wheat is said to average less than five bushels to the acre. Oats and corn are very good.

Tennessee.—The Clarksville Chronicle says that the prospects of the Tennessee farmers were never brighter at this season of the year than now. Their wheat, oats and rye, have been harvested, and turned out more bountifully than they expected. The quality of wheat raised in this neighborhood, it is now thought will equal in bulk last year's product. Rye and oats were not injured by rust and will turn out good. The grasses and clover will prove an average crop, and but for the dry weather early in the season, would be much larger. It is several years since the prospect for a full crop of tobacco has been as good. Fruit also promises well.

Georgia.—Different views are entertained and expressed in relation to the prospects of the growing cotton crop. In some localities we are satisfied that the crop looks unfavorable, while in other sections, planters are pleased with their prospects, so far as the yield is concerned, but they are rather discouraged at the prospect for prices.

A correspondent, writing from Gordon county, says: I have lived here eleven years, and I have never seen a worse prospect for a corn crop than we have now.—Our best and lowest river land cannot make more than a half crop. So far as I have heard, it is the case throughout the county. Our highlands cannot make anything, unless we get rain in a few days. Our prospects are very bad for a corn crop, and we have not made our seed wheat. Our prospect for cotton is falling off very fast.

Another writing from Marion county, says: The drought with us is terrible, and has been long continued; our farmers in many places speak of cutting down their corn for hay. Any amount of rain now can do the corn crop but little good; not even "the oldest inhabitant" has ever known such heat and such destruction of crops, as we have had for several weeks.

The Upson Pilot says: From several days' observation this week, in this county, we are satisfied that the [illegible] cotton there is past recovery. Some of the farmers are cutting it down in order to economize and ward against any encroachments on the present supplies. The prospect is equally bad in this county.

Our accounts from all parts of Middle Georgia grow worse and worse. The corn crop is almost a total failure, and planters in several neighborhoods are forming clubs for the joint purchase and shipment of their next year's supply. We learn there was a heavy shower in a portion of Twiggs the day before yesterday, but in our neighborhood the heavens are as brass over our head, and the earth as fine dust beneath our feet. The cotton we hear is suffering badly, and requires speedy and general relief.

Macon Telegraph.

Florida.—A correspondent of the Marianna Patriot says: Crops in Washington county are, for the most part, in a sad condition, though some are tolerably good.—On Holmes Valley the cotton is from five to six feet high, and well developed, and the corn is good for seven barrels per acre, which, with suitable seasons, would have made ten barrels. There are 'dry streaks' down there where the crops are entirely ruined—all more or less injured. At Orange Hill the sight is really distressing; the crops there, so exceedingly promising at one time, are completely ruined by the drought. But one considerable rain has fallen on the Hill since the first of April, and then dry dirt was plowed up. At Oak Hill it is not so bad, two rains having fallen there, missed altogether by Orange Hill. A few days since, a good rain fell two miles west of the Hill, in a narrow streak. There was never so great a drought here before. So say "the oldest inhabitants."

Alabama.—The Canebrake (Ala.) Gazette, published in the heart of the richest cotton region of Alabama, say: "Our region is still suffering severely from the protracted drought. The corn crop is beyond remedy. It is short, very short, and very little good fodder, or in fact fodder of any kind, can be gathered. The cotton crop will be very much damaged, too, unless we have rain soon. In truth, we think that the crop of cotton in this region will unquestionably be short.

The Dallas (Ala.) Gazette says a good rain has not fallen there since February, and the farmers are cutting down their corn to cure the stalk and blade for fodder.

A friend has shown us a private letter from a planter in a distant part of the county, giving the most deplorable account of the condition of the corn crop, and the suffering likely to ensue from its failure.—His estimate is, that there is no chance for more than one fourth of a crop. This account is from a highly intelligent and reliable source.—*Eufaula (Ala.) Spirit, 24th.*

Mississippi.—The Yazoo Banner, says: We have lived in Mississippi nine years, and we have never known as hot a week as the past one. The thermometer has been as high as one hundred and one in the shade, where neither sun nor hot winds could affect it, and it has not been below eighty-five, day or night, in that time.—The corn crop is burned up; many fields will not make two bushels to the acre, whilst others will make about a third or a half a crop. Cotton is beginning to suffer now, and unless we get rain soon it will be a failure also.

The Oxford Mercury says: We have no change to report in respect to the condition of the crops of this county except the improved prospects of corn. The cotton and corn crop both look as good as heart could wish. We have more vegetables than people to eat them. Apples, peaches and pears are plentiful in the market. One of the hardest rains we have had this year fell last Sunday evening. Judging from the appearance of the clouds, and from conversation, we reckon it extended all over the country. For a week prior to Sunday evening the atmosphere was very torrid, and the ground dry. The cotton did not need rain, but the corn wanted it to some extent, and in some sections more than in others. Our corn crop only needed this rain to make it the finest we have had for many years.

Louisiana.—The Pointe Coupee Democrat has the following: "The weather has been so unpropitious so far to making fair crops, save the cotton crop, that we have refrained from saying anything on the subject for a long time. With but few exceptions, the corn crop is a total loss. The cane crop is very backward and very small. In many localities the drought has been so severe as to wither the plant. Abundant rain would partially retrieve the past injury. On the contrary, the cotton crop promises better than it has for years. Already, on many places, cotton begins to open, and ere long picking will begin in earnest.

Texas.—The accounts from nearly every section of the State of Texas relative to the crops is truly distressing. The Galveston Civilian says that in Athens, Henderson county, and some contiguous counties, it is very bad. He thinks that unless relieved by others, some of the people of Panola will suffer from want, if not actual famine. Many are already out of breadstuff, and have no means to buy, while their neighbors are unable to help them. The grass is dead, and traveling with ox teams is almost impossible, even if they had means to send abroad for supplies. Some persons have offered to work for their bread alone, and negroes can be hired for their food but none will take them. Lands and other property can be had at nominal prices.

At San Antonio there is no hope of a crop. The Grand Juries of several counties have called meetings in their respective jurisdictions for relief for the poorer citizens, who are threatened with famine. A correspondent says: The unprecedented drought throughout the State is really alarming, vegetation is almost entirely destroyed in some places, and the further one comes west the more apparent the [illegible] the prairies look as bleak and dreary as it is possible for them to be; you can't pull up a blade of green grass anywhere between here and the coast with a pair of tweezers, and in many places the ground was cracked open so much that it is dangerous riding across the prairies. The cattle in many localities are dying for want of water, all the little creeks and water holes have dried up, and many of the farmers and stock raisers are reduced to despair by the drought which has prevailed for the past five weeks. Some of them will have to appeal to the State for assistance if it don't rain soon. That gaunt wolf, Famine, is already at the door of many.

Arkansas.—The Camden Herald says: The weather has been exceedingly warm for the last week or two; so much so that we found it almost impossible to preserve a roller from melting. The crops in this locality are suffering greatly for rain. The corn crop, which looked so flourishing a few weeks since, has pretty nearly dried up. Many fields are past redemption.—The cotton, however, is not suffering so much, but a good rain would greatly benefit it.

Missouri.—A correspondent, writing from St. Louis, says: The crop prospects are worse in Missouri than they have been for ten years past, and with the exception of a tolerable corn crop—which is limited to a small portion of the State—nothing at all will be made.

THE WEST.

Ohio.—In the West, says the Cincinatti Gazette, wheat has been mostly harvested, and the general yield is very heavy. After making allowance for districts where the crops suffered from severe weather in the winter, and from other causes, such as rust, the ravages of the fly, etc., during the last three months, it is safe to estimate the crops, in the aggregate, at a full average. The yield is fully twice as large as that of 1859.

Indiana.—Harvest is over in Indiana, and the farmer can begin to give a good guess at the yield. Almost without exception the reports of the country papers say that the yield is better than was expected, and in many counties better than ever before. Reports from different parts of the State show that the wheat crop in Indiana this year is a fair average at least. Corn looks well.

Illinois.—The Springfield Journal says: About five thousand bushels of new wheat were brought to this city last week. The yield is said to be better than many of last year, and the berry is as plump as any one could desire.

Iowa.—The Davenport Herald says: The change which has to take place this year in respect to the crops is one of importance, and will recommence prosperous times. All over the State the report of good crops and fair prices is heard—not a single district contradicts the statement. This can have no other effect than to ameliorate the condition of the farming community, to wipe out old debts, to put more money in circulation, to heighten the activity of trade, and infuse new action into the agricultural and commercial workings of Iowa.

Wisconsin.—This State has received copious showers in some of the drought-parched districts in ample time to save the crops, and it is expected that her aggregate yield will be an average one, especially of corn and hemp.

Michigan.—Our farmers thus far have had excellent weather for harvesting, and a goodly number have already got their wheat cut and stacked. They state, as do most of our exchanges, that the crop is very large, and some say it was never larger.—*Hillsdale Democrat, July 19.*

Minnesota.—The Chicago Times, a careful observer, says: There is now no reason to doubt that the present wheat crop of Minnesota will yield more than twice the usual average—and that at least one million bushels of the surplus will be shipped to this city.

Nebraska.—A Nebraska paper says: From what we can learn from every quarter of Nebraska, we are warranted in saying the crops were never more promising. The farmers in this section are cutting their wheat, some have finished—and feel satisfied that they will get more than an average yield.

Kansas.—A gentleman recently arrived from Kansas informs us that the wheat crop is almost if not entirely destroyed. Corn will yield perhaps half a crop, and potatoes not more than half—so severe has been the drought of this season. In the southern part of the Territory they have had no rain, except a few showers, for nearly nine months, and as a natural consequence every variety of farm produce is burnt and parched to death. The prairie grass is said to be quite killed and dry as tinder. The poor cattle are suffering dreadfully.

California.—All the California papers speak of the wheat harvest gathered in June in that State as very promising. Indeed, it is estimated that the shipments of the old crop in May and June from San Francisco, will foot up some 200,000 bags. California wheat is already competing in Liverpool with the products of Illinois and other great wheat States at the West. Sending flour from here to the Pacific after this will verify the old saw about coals to Newcastle. On the 15th of June, there were three ships loading at San Francisco with wheat for Australia.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Great Eastern sails on 2d of August for Hampton Roads, arrives at Old Point on the 3d, and will be open for exhibition on the 4th. She will be open for exhibition in Annapolis Roads from the 6th to the 10th inst., leaving for New York on the 11th, and thence for England on the 13th.

☞ Massachusetts is now set down as pretty certain for Bell and Everett.

The Culture of Hogs.

There has been considerable controversy about the relative value of the different breeds of hogs, and there have been a number of experiments made to test their fattening qualities. These experiments have been made principally between the Woburns and Berkshires, and have uniformly resulted in favor of the Woburns. The cross of the Woburns and the Irish Graziers upon the Berkshire has greatly improved the latter. There have been various other breeds that have had their advocates. The cross would be valuable to persons who keep their pigs in a small enclosed field.

I do not know that my method of raising pork is the cheapest, but it is a cheap method, which I will detail. I try to have my hogs so arranged as to have one set of pigs early in the spring, and another in the fall. The sows are fed in the spring upon corn, while suckling their pigs—about one ear of corn for each pig she may have, each day. As soon as the clover is grown, they are turned into the field, where they still have a little corn. After the pigs get large enough to begin to eat corn, some is put into a small pen, into which only the pigs can get, that they may have a little corn every day in addition to the clover. Here they stay until the rye or the wheat has been cut. They are then removed to the rye field; after the wheat has been removed, to the wheat stubble; to glean the fields. By this time the oats are ripe enough to turn upon. After they have finished the oats they are again put into the clover field, and the apple orchard, if convenient, if not, the apples are put in the clover lot. If there are no apples, a little corn will keep them from falling back until they are put in the corn fields, or have the corn gathered for them for fattening. The larger of the spring pigs are killed in the following fall, for family use. The balance and the fall pigs are wintered after my cattle.

I give my cattle corn in rail racks, the whole stalk cut up in the field and put in shocks. After the cattle are done eating, the hogs that had been previously turned out are turned into the field after them. Three or four hogs can thus be wintered after one steer.

Protection Against Drought.

In tillage, this can best be accomplished by frequent stirring of the soil, so as to keep it light and loose on the surface, which then serves as a nonconductor of moisture and retains it beneath, where the roots obtain a supply. On the contrary, when the earth is hard and compact, it cracks open and permits the moisture to pass away, from a great depth in a season of drought. Those who have not witnessed from experiment and observation the advantage of a pulverized surface as a protection to plants against drought, are not likely to conceive its [illegible] to be so great as it is, although the thing is plausible and rational. Corn and other crops that have been well hoed in extremely dry seasons, have flourished, while parts of the same fields left for experiment, were rendered barren, and the crops worthless—where the crops were frequently stirred and kept pulverized on the surface, there was a constant moisture to be observed a few inches deep from the top; but where the earth remained unmoved, it was dried to a great depth. A narrow strip of land was left for turnips and remained for a considerable time unploughed; here, the soil became dry, below the usual depth of ploughing, and even the weeds perished for want of moisture; while at the side of this strip, weeds of the same species, growing on the edge of the plowed land, were fresh and vigorous, and the soil was dry only a very few inches from the surface. Where grain was sown, the earth was hard and dry to the depth of six or seven inches, while, by the side of it, where the soil was stirred occasionally, a very considerable degree of moisture was found at the depth only three or four. On this subject, an intelligent cultivator observed, he would rather have half a dozen men employed stirring the earth to keep it loose and fine during a severe drought, than to water the crops.

Summer Crops.

CELERY.—The present is the proper season to plant Celery in trenches for winter use. The most desirable plants are those not too luxuriant in their growth, yet not stunted. The following method of cultivating this valuable esculent is that practiced by an experienced cultivator of this city:—

The sowing for general crop should be made on the open border, in April, the bed to be well prepared with rich compost, and the soil well pulverized; if stiff, add some bar sand to open it, with a slight addition of salt to check the weeds, and keep the soil moist. When four or five inches high, and thrifty, some cultivators recommend the pricking of these. We do not think this necessary, as it checks the plant too severely, in our hot climate, without gaining much advantage, all that is requisite is to thin out, and keep clear of weeds. For permanent planting—after the previous crops are removed—lay off the beds five feet apart, with trenches eighteen inches wide and one foot deep. In this trench turn six inches of well rotted manure, with a mixture of sand and salt. On this bed plant the Celery.

If from transplanted beds, the roots do not require shortening, as they lift with balls. If from the seed bed, prune off the leaves and long tap root.

Dibble the plants about nine inches apart in the trench. If the weather is dry, water gently at first, until the plants take root; loosen the soil regularly, and water occasionally and fully, if dry weather, continue. Earth up regularly, as growth proceeds, three or four times during the season.

STORING.—The following is a good system of storing Celery, as it keeps sound till March and April.

Select a dry day, and a location where the land is sloped. Stretch the line in order to form a trench or pit. Commence by shaking the soil off the roots, and lay the plants down in horizontal rows of about four plants in the row, commencing at the highest point of the ground, with the tops in that direction.

Four plants are laid on these, covering them to about one-third of their length, so that the tops of the second four will [illegible] of the first, and so [illegible]

Political Excitement in Virginia.

Occoquan, a small village in Prince William county, Virginia, has been the scene of great political excitement for some weeks. It originated by the Republicans, about sixty of whom reside in the vicinity, organizing an association on the 4th of July for the purpose of erecting a Lincoln and Hamlin pole. The pole was erected and the parties were very insulting to the people of the county in their remarks and threats in case any one attempted to cut the pole down. This raised much feeling in the neighborhood, and at a public meeting it was agreed that the flag was an insult to the people of Virginia, and incendiary in the object it was raised to produce, and should be torn down on Friday, the 27th day of July.

The Republicans declared they would die in defense of the pole. They demanded aid of Gov. Letcher, and he ordered a company of military to proceed to their protection. The commander of the company resigned his commission and refused to serve. On the appointed day, the citizens collected in the town; the women and children went to the country; the Prince William Cavalry ranged themselves in the neighborhood of the pole, and a company of about 40 strong, formed a hollow square around the pole facing inwards.

At the word of command, Jas. W. Jackson, of Fairfax, a stalwart yeoman, sprang forward and gave the first blow, others followed, "redoubling stroke on stroke." During this time, there was no interruption, save the Republicans and others, who stood at corners near by would cry out, "Ain't your axe dull;" "Hope you're having a good time," &c. In a few minutes, however, there was a cry of "stand from under," and the pole came to the ground and shivered. Instantly, the crowd give three cheers, when the "Republicans" responded by three cheers for Lincoln and Hamlin. All were quickly at work on the fallen pole, and in less time than it takes to tell, it was chopped up, and the pieces carried off.

Occoquan is the residence of Mr Underwood, who was driven out of Virginia in 1856 for attending the National Convention that nominated Fremont. He was a delegate to Chicago, and, it is said, is sustained in his course at home by about three hundred men.

The Prince of Wales.

Some persons having supposed that the Prince is the first heir apparent to the throne of England who has visited America, a writer in the N. Y. Express says, on the faith of the following anecdote, that William the Fourth was here, before he came to the throne:—

"While in New York, he called at a barber's shop to get shaved. When the operation was completed, he stepped up to the barber's pretty wife, who chanced to be present, and giving her a kiss, he remarked, "There, now, you can say that you have been kissed by one of the Royal Family." The barber, choosing to receive this as an insult, seized the Prince, and helping him out of the shop with his foot exclaimed, "There, now, you can say that you have received a royal kick from a 'freeman.'"

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCE.—The Western Morning News, in giving an account of the departure of the Prince of Wales from Davenport, and of the address presented to him by the corporation of that city, thus describes the appearance and manner of his Royal Highness:

"The Prince, although youthful looking, is a well-proportioned and certainly a pleasant looking young man. He is of about medium height, and of fair complexion, with brown hair, and particularly brilliant hazel eyes. He has much about the formation and character of his face, and particularly in its prevailing expression, which reminds one of his august mother. His manner was easy and self-possessed, even under the somewhat trying circumstances to a person of his age, standing in front of some thirty or forty strange men, to hear an address read by one of them dressed in a black gown and grey wig. In the process of this reading, a stray and evidently irrepressible smile passed like a very slight flash of sunshine over his face, but his emotions were so well under control that this could only be discovered by the close observer On concluding the address the Prince received it from the Recorder, and handed it to the Duke of Newcastle, who handed to the Prince a copy of the reply, which his Royal Highness read with marked distinctness and graceful emphasis, in a light baritone voice."

From the Raleigh Standard.

To the Voters of North Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: By virtue of my appointment as a member of the "National Executo Committee of the Democratic Party" for the State of North Carolina, and at the earnest solicitation of a large number of the friends of Douglas and Johnson, the nominees for President and Vice President, of the National Convention of the Democratic party of the Union, I am induced to issue this call to the friends of that ticket, to meet in Convention in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 30th of this month (August) for the purpose of organizing for the Presidential Campaign,

The excited political contest in which the people of the State have been engaged, since the adjournment of the National Convention, has caused the postponement of this call to the present time. I can now, without fear of embarrassing our local elections, appeal to the friends of Douglas and Johnson—the nominees of the National Democracy—throughout the State, to arouse themselves to action—to rally to the support of those tried friends of the Constitution and the Union—to stand firmly and boldly by the flag of the National Democratic Party—unawed by dictation from the Administration at Washington City on the one hand, or the Yancey Secessionists on the other. Whatever politicians may have said or done—however willing and ready some of them may have been to commit our good old State to the purposes and fortunes of the secession ticket, the PEOPLE of the Democratic party have never yet yielded their willing assent or approval, but have been waiting anxiously the opportunity to speak out boldly in behalf of the National nominees of their party. To all such I appeal. Come together—National Democrats—friends of Douglas and Johnson—*on Thursday the 30th of this, month*—and let us take counsel, and determine what duty and patriotism—devotion to the Constitution and Union—demand from us, in the present threatening aspect of political affairs.

ROBT. P. DICK,
Of the Nat. Ex. Com. of the Dem. Party.
GREENSBORO', Aug. 1st, 1860.

☞ The Editors of the State are respectfully requested to publish the above in their papers. R. P. D.

The New York Metropolitan Hotel bill for boarding the Japanese, is $91,000. Among the items are 16,000 bottles of champagne.

THE HOLY LAND.

It is said that the Sultan of Turkey is encouraging the emigration of the Jews to Palestine, that he offers to sell them as much land as they choose to buy, and that he even hints at a willingness to dispose of the Mosque of Omar, which stands second only to Mecca as a sacred shrine.

All this seems almost incredible, but his Majesty is hard up, and is willing to part with anything that he has for the ready cash. He has led a particularly fast life, and has been thoroughly plucked by his favorites of every description. Whilst he and other oppressors of the chosen people have been growing poor, the children of Israel have been becoming rich. They hold the purse-strings of Europe, and are able to buy all Jerusalem whenever its owners are disposed to sell. But can it be possible that the Turk will sell out, and that men of this generation will live to see the Restoration of Israel to the Holy Land?

TOMATOES.

The Working Farmer says of the tomato plant that it bears eighty per cent. of its fruit within eighteen inches of the ground, while more than half of the plant is above that part. When the branches are cut they do not bleed, and they may therefore be shortened in immediately above the large or early setting fruit. The removal of the small fruits on the end of the branches is no loss, for the lower fruit will swell to an unatural size by trimming, and both a greater weight and measure of fruit will be the consequence, besides obtaining a larger portion five to fifteen days earlier. The trimming should be so done as to leave a few leaves beyond the fruit, to insure perfect ripening The importance of early maturing is too evident to need comment. The burying of the removed leaves immediately around the plant is a good practice, both by insuring full disturbance of the soil, and by the presenting a fertilizer progressed precisely to the point of fruit making. The portions buried decay rapidly, and are readily assimilated.

CURE FOR IN-GROWING NAILS.—It is stated, by a correspondent, that cauterization by hot tallow is an immediate cure for in growing nails. He says: "The patient on whom I first tried this was a young lady, who had been unable to put on a shoe for several months, and decidedly the worst case I have ever seen. The disease had been of long-standing. The edge of the nail was deeply undermined; the granulations formed a high ridge, partly covered with skin, and *pus* constantly oozed from the root of the nail; the whole toe was swollen and extremely tender and painful. My mode of proceeding was this: I put a very small piece of tallow in a spoon, and heated it over a lamp until it became very hot, and dropped two or three drops between the nail and the granulations. The effect was almost magical. Pain and tenderness were at once relieved, and in a few days the granulations were all gone, the diseased parts dry and destitute of feeling, and the edge of the nail exposed so as to admit of being pared away without any inconvenience. The cure was complete, and the trouble never returned. I have tried this plan repeatedly since with the most satisfactory results. The operation causes but little if any pain, if the tallow is properly heated. A repetition might, in some cases, be necessary—although I never have met with a case that did not yield to one application. Admitting the theory of Dr. Lorinser to be correct, the *modus operandi* is very plainly to be seen. The liquid cautery insinuates itself in every interstice, under the nail, accomplishing in one minute, without pain, all that can be effected by the painful application of nitrate of silver for several weeks.—*Medical and Surgical Journal.*

IMPORTANT TO TESTATORS.—A case was decided by Justice Allen, of the Fourth judicial district which is of peculiar interest to testators. Powers L. Green, of Little Falls having insured his life for $3,000, a few years since, gave the policy to his widowed mother, and up to the time of his death paid her the annual receipts therefrom. The gift was not made in writing, but was however, mentioned in his will. After his death it was found that his estate was insufficient to meet his engagements, and the executors procured the money from the insurance company, and used it to pay off the indebtedness of the deceased. The mother then brought an action against the executors for the recovery of the money, which was decided in her favor by Justice Allen.—It was held by him that the delivery of the policy and of the subsequent receipts to the mother, was a donation, and was binding, though no assignment had been made in writing. If the decision is sustained by the Court of Appeals, it will effect a material change in the law of bequests.—*N. Y. Paper.*

COMPUTING INTEREST.—A new mode of computing interest at six per cent., has been published, which appears very simple. Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days of interest desired; separate the right hand figure and divide by six; the result is the true interest in cents for such a sum for such a number of days at six per cent. This rule is simple, and so true according to all business usages, that every banker, broker, merchant and clerk should post it up for reference and use. There being no such thing as a fraction in it, there is scarcely any liability to error or mistake. By no other arithmetical process can so decided information be obtained with so few figures.

GEORGIA POLITICS.

It is announced, on the authority of private advices received in Washington, that the terms of a union between the Douglas and Bell men in Georgia have been agreed upon. Each candidate is to have five electors, and if the whole ten votes will be sufficient to elect either, they are to be cast for him. Of course, this project will result in the defeat of Breckinridge in Georgia, where such combination is necessary, as Ga., unlike any other State, requires a *majority* vote to choose electors. Bell and Everett would beat either Breckinridge or Douglas, but Georgia law requires that they should beat both combined in order to have the electoral vote.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The Douglas Democracy have held a State Convention and indignantly repudiated the proposition of the State Executive Committee to run a fusion Breckinridge and Douglas ticket. They will present and vote for a ticket pledged only to Douglas and Johnson, "the regularly nominated candidates."

The Chances.

George T. Curtis, who, for a season was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, but who resigned his place that he might devote more time to his profession, on Wednesday evening made a solid, able and brilliant speech in Roxbury, Mass. We have read nothing more seasonable, statesmanlike and masterly for a long time. Discussing the chances of the Presidential contest, he said:

Well, gentlemen, they tell you that you will not carry a single State; and as to the vote of Massachusetts, they have whittled that down to less than 20,000. Now, gentlemen, it is not my habit on these occasions to make predictions, but I am in the habit of forming opinions upon grounds which I believe to be reliable, and of determining for myself what appear to be the moral probabilities of the case; and let me state that case to you. I take it for granted that no man of correct information, and who has not an object to subserve by making some assertions about it, expects that Mr. Lincoln will be elected by the vote of the people. It may be so. You hear great confidence expressed on the part of the Republicans. Gentlemen, believe me, that confidence is neither very strongly felt nor is it well founded. The view which I am going to present to you on this subject assumes that there will be no election by the people. Under these circumstances, I desire you to consider, and if my voice of words could reach every man in Massachusetts, I should desire every voter in the State to consider what is his duty in reference to that peculiar contingency which is in the highest degree likely to happen.

There is, gentlemen, a very strong probability that the Union party will obtain the States of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina, Florida and Texas. [Voice—"and Louisiana."] I think it fair also to add Louisiana, and I was about to say that if you add Louisiana it gives you, without the vote of Massachusetts, ninety electoral votes. Now, nobody can entertain so irrational a supposition as to imagine that Mr. Douglas and Mr. Johnson, or Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Lane will obtain any thing like ninety Electoral votes apiece. The consequence will be that the election, if thrown into the House, will go there in this position—that Mr. Lincoln will be the candidate on the part of the Republicans, that Mr. Bell will be there on the part of the Union party, and that one of the other gentlemen will of course be there, because the three highest go in.—Now, the same vote which places Mr. Bell in the House of Representatives as one of the constitutional candidates, will, in all human probability, and upon every reasonable calculation, place Mr. Everett in the Senate as one of the two constitutional candidates for the Vice Presidency. Well sir, who will be the other candidate that will go into the Senate for the office of Vice President? Why, Mr. Hannibal Hamlin, down East there in Maine. Now do you suppose that the Senate of the U. States is going to hesitate long in the choice between these two men? [Voice—"No." "Guess not."]

Why, sir, it is not within the bounds of human probability that any Democrat will vote for Mr. Hamlin, and I greatly doubt whether any Republican Senator, when the personal responsibility for his vote, in the eyes of the American people, and of the world, shall rest upon him, will cast his vote for Mr. Hamlin against E[dward] Everett; for, sir, the re[sponsibility] of that vote will be, un[der] the circumstances nothing [less] than the responsibility of a vote cast to determine who is to be President of the United States; because if the House fail to choose a President before the 4th day of March, the office, of necessity under the Constitution, devolves upon the Vice President; and I say, in all human probability, or speaking in moderation, there is a very high degree of probability that that Vice President will be Edward Everett. The Senate are not restricted as to the time when they shall make their choice. They may choose the Vice President out of the two candidates before them before the 4th of March, or after. Either way, the States voting in the House—for the House must vote by States, and the Republicans not having a majority there, of course cannot elect Mr. Lincoln; the House, I say, voting by States, the Senate will stand, in relation to them in this position—you must either make John Bell President of the U. States, or you must take Edward Everett for the office. There it is gentlemen.—That is the contingency, and I say that it is a contingency very likely to happen. I go further, and say that it is more likely to happen than any other result of this complication of things that can be foreseen.

DEATH FROM SUN STROKE.—Newspapers are beginning to record deaths in various parts of the country from sun stroke. It may do some good to report the fact that a wet handkerchief placed in the hat over the top of the head, will be a protection against the rays of the sun so fatal to those now exposed long to them. The remedy costs nothing, and it is as affectual as anything that can be tried. Laborers and workmen employed in the sun should remember this fact and not fail to try it.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

There will be a Fair at the White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbriar, Va., on the 8th and 9th of August, for the exhibition of fine stock; and on the 29th, 30th and 31st of the same month there will be a Fair on the grounds of the Greenbriar Agricultural Society, for the exhibition of fine stock, farming impliment, &c.

To Measure Fodder in the Stack.—Multiply the length, breadth and height into each other, and if the fodder is somewhat settled, ten solid yards will make a ton. Clover will take from ten to twelve solid yards This is an excellent way to measure, where the means of weighing are not at hand,

Serious Illness of Gen. Cass.—Gen. Cass is very ill at Detroit, Michigan. He will probably never return to Washington.

The Boy Preacher of Louisiana.

Mark Boatner Chapman is now in his fourteenth year. He was born in Clinton, Louisiana, where his parents still reside. About two years ago he was received in the Church; very soon after this he commenced instructing his father's servants on the afternoon of every Sabbath. His custom was to read a chapter and comment upon it, having first closely studied the chapter, consulting Benson, Clark and Wesley on every passage.

He at length began, says a writer to the Memphis Advocate, to speak in the love feast and class-meetings; then to pray in the public congregation. His appearance is that of a mere boy, and he seems wholly unconscious of any superior gifts or attainments. He now preaches regularly every Sabbath at his father's place, near town. His parents have refused to allow him to enter the pulpit and supply the place of the regular minister on the Sabbath. He does nothing without permission of his parents. He attends school and joins in all the amusements of the boys of his own age; he is a mere child everywhere save when preaching. On last Sabbath I sat under his ministry, and have seldom been more edified and delighted with a sermon. His style is chaste, his words fitly and happily chosen. The nicest critic would not detect a grammatical error; his manner is earnest, and his pathetic appeals reach all hearts. Occasionally his feelings overwhelm him, and he gives way to floods of tears.

The most gifted lawyers; and doctors, and divines have heard him with astonishment and delight. I confess that it is most wonderful, and to me incomprehensible. When I heard him, he preached from the text, "How long halt ye between two opinions?" He preached from notes, sometimes seeming to forget that his notes were before him. His subject was arranged with perfect system, and most logically treated. When through with his sermon, he closed the Book and gave a brief and touching exhortation under which I could, with others, but weep. His public addresses published have attracted much attention, and should he live, he must, in his onward course, leave a broad wake on the tide of morals.—Such is the character of the "Boy Preacher," whose wonderful precocity is without a parallel.

N. O. Crescent.

WHY DO CHILDREN DIE?

The reason why children die, says Dr. Hall's Journal of Health, is because they are not taken care of. From the day of their birth they are stupified with fool, choked with physic, sloshed with water, suffocated in hot rooms, steamed in bed clothes. So much for in door—When permitted to breathe a breath of pure air once a week, in summer, and once or twice during the colder months, only the nose is permitted to peer in day light. A little later they are sent out with no clothes at all on the parts of the body which most need protection. Bare legs, bare arms, bare neck, girted middles, with an inverted umbrella to collect the air, and chill the other part of the body. A stout, strong man goes out in a cold day with gloves and overcoat, woollen stockings, and thick double soled boots, with cork between and rubbers over.—The same day, a child of three years old, an infant of flesh and blood, and bone and constitution goes out with shoes as thin as paper, cotton socks, legs uncovered to the knees, neck bare—an exposure which would disable the nurse, kill the mother outright, and make the father an invalid for weeks.—And why? To harden them to a mode of dress which they are never expected to practice. To accustom them to exposure, which a dozen years later would be considered downright foolery. To raise children thus for the slaughter pen, and lay it to the Lord is too bad. We don't think the Almighty had any hand in it. And to draw comfort from the presumption that he had any agency in the death of a child, is presumption and profanation.

TEN GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS.

Aggregate votes for Governor in North Carolina, from 1840 to 1858, inclusive:

1840.		
J. M. Morehead, Whig,	44,484	
R. M. Saunders, Dem.,	35,903	
Morehead's maj.	8,581	
Total vote in 1840,		80,387
1842.		
J. M. Morehead Whig,	37,943	
L. D. Henry, Dem.	34,411	
Morehead's maj.,	3,532	
Total vote in 1842,		72,354
1844.		
W. A. Graham, Whig,	42,586	
Michael Hoke, Dem.	39,433	
Graham's maj.	3,153	
Total vote in 1844,		82,019
1846.		
W. A. Graham, Whig,	43,486	
J. B. Shepard, Dem,	35,627	
Graham's maj.,	7,859	
Total vote in 1846,		79,114
1848.		
Charles Manly, Whig,	42,236	
David S. Reid, Dem.,	41,682	
Manly's maj.	854	
Total vote in 1848,		84,218
1850.		
David S. Reid, Dem.	44,845	
Charles Manly, Whig,	42,071	
Reid's maj.,	2,774	
Total vote in 1850,		86,916
1852.		
David S. Reid, Dem.	48,484	
John Kerr, Whig,	42,993	
Reid's maj.	5,491	
Total vote in 1852,		91,477
1854.		
Thomas Bragg, Dem.,	48,705	
Alfred Dockery, Whig,	46,620	
Bragg's maj.,	2,085	
Total vote in 1854,		95,325
1856.		
Thomas Bragg, Dem.,	57,598	
Jno. A. Gilmer, Whig,	44,970	
Bragg's maj.,	12,628	
Total vote in 1856,		102,568
1858.		
John W. Ellis, Dem.	56,212	
D. K. McRae, Dist.,	39,965	
Ellis' maj.,	16,247	
Total vote in 1858,		96,177

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS *And Juvenile Books*, suitable for PRESENTS, at the BOOKSTORE.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Election.

From the returns in this paper, it will be seen that our candidate for Governor is beaten, by a greatly reduced majority, however. Gov. Bragg was elected over Mr. Gilmer by 12,594 votes; and Ellis over McRae by 16,247 votes. Gov. Ellis is now probably elected by some 4,000,—a gain for the Whigs of from eight to twelve thousand. A few counties yet remain to be heard from. This, we think, taking into consideration the large majority to be overcome, has been doing well, and although we have not elected Mr. Pool, yet we have achieved a moral victory, and we have no doubt we will carry the State for Bell and Everett, in November.

Although we have made considerable gains in the Legislature, we are also yet in the minority. Two years from now we will elect a Whig Governor and Whig Legislature. Mark that!

We fear *ad valorem* or equal taxation, is not yet well understood among the people; and we know it has been most shamefully misrepresented in this section of the country, for no other purpose, but to deceive the people and prop up a sinking party. Already we hear it whispered that the Democratic party will take up *equal taxation*, perhaps by *Legislative enactment*, two years hence, or earlier!

The Fayetteville Observer has already nominated JOHN POOL for Governor, in 1862. Keep the "John Pool & Equal Taxation" ball rolling, and victory will crown our efforts in favor of right and justice, in the end.

The Election in Forsyth.

It is known that the Opposition have carried this county for Governor, Sheriff, Senator, and one Commoner.

HUZZA FOR FORSYTH!

Dr. Kerner, one of our candidates for the Commons, and who was beaten by only 98 votes, is a young man of talents, and of sterling truth and integrity. He received a highly respectable and most encouraging vote, and is destined, in future, to make his mark in the affairs of this county.

At the doctor's home, he received 23[illegible] the votes of both parties, and the largest vote ever polled at that precinct: This attests the esteem and confidence in which he is held by his neighbors, and those who know him best. His influence at Kernersville and the Eastern portion of the county, we have no doubt, gave a favorable turn to our county election.

By the vote of Stokes, Col. J. A. Waugh is elected to the Senate, by a reduced majority. The Colonel has been for years, one of the leaders of modern Democracy in this region, and is well known in the political circle. He had canvassed Stokes Co., and nearly the whole of Forsyth, before his opponent, Robert L. Walker, Esq., became a candidate. Mr. Walker attended only two tax-gatherings in Forsyth, yet has carried the county by 67 majority over Col. Waugh, who declared on the stump, as we are informed, that he was "greeted by the enthusiasm of the people from all quarters," and "Old Line Whigs were flocking to his support." It seems there must have been a slight mistake about this matter!

Mr. Walker's vote speaks for itself.

The election in Forsyth, has its moral to office-seekers, to wit: that a majority of the people, including many noble and whole souled Democrats as well as Whigs, are determined no longer to be borne down and ruled by the despotism of Democratic leaders and office-holders, who imagined they had the right and could force on the people any party measure, however dangerous and unjust. These *leaders* espoused the cause of *Breckinridge*, the candidate of Wm. L. Yancy and other *Disunionists*, for the Presidency, and they met with a signal rebuke from the people of Forsyth.

And although a number of these *leaders* had been in favor of the great principle of *equal taxation*, yet, when commanded by *party*, sacrificed their principles and opposed it with much bitterness in the canvass;—and for this they have also been most signally rebuked in this county, by the good sense of an independent and free people.

☞ See first page.

☞ "Donhey" will know that his article is out of season, it being impossible to make room for it last week.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7th.

Gen. Walker with five vessels and five hundred men sailed for Nicaragua on the 20th from Ruatan.

[Correspondence of the People's Press.]

JACKSONVILLE, GA., July 23rd, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

This time my remarks are not upon politics, as usual; but the cause of my writing these lines is entirely different from that which prompts me to scribble upon such subjects; and the effect produced by the reading of what I may say will be universally pleasant.

Time in its onward course, never varying, swift and noiseless, steals over us almost imperceptibly:

"Still on it creeps,
Each little moment at another's heel,
Till hours, days, years, and ages are made up
Of such small parts as these, and men look back,
Worn and bewildered, wondering how it is."

Never was I more forcibly impressed with the truthfulness of any assertion, than that of the above, when a few days ago, while on a visit to a neighboring family, I heard from the piano some very familiar sounds, produced by the yet nimble and graceful fingers of my elderly, but still firm and healthful hostess, who has arrived at the age of sixty-four. It was indeed a novel scene, the like of which I had never before witnessed, to see an old lady, the mother of six children and the grand mother of ten, and some of these almost grown, playing with perfect ease, grace, and accuracy, many pieces, and several of which she had learned, when at school some fifty odd years ago. But it produced upon me a most agreeable sensation,—one I will never forget,—and made me believe that the influence was far better to hear an old than a young lady play!—for it is but natural to see the young cheerful and full of music, but it is very rare, that the old, who have drank life's sweetest and bitterest nectars, who have probably wept over the tombs of many departed dear ones, and often felt that life is nothing but a scene of sorrow, to play the sweet melodies of departed days, and to be cheered in their declining years by sweet strains of music, which fill the soul with joy and the mind with the thoughts of those hallowed songs, which are so soon to greet their ears in the world of their Father.

More especially was I delighted to hear so rare a performance, when she told me that she learned several of the pieces she had just played, at the "SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY," between the years of 1806 and '10, under Miss Fetter, who was then the music teacher. She said she entered this school when she was ten years old and remained a short time; then went home and did not return till she was fifteen, and remained, the last time, about two years; that the Rev. Mr. Steiner was then the Inspector; that she distinctly remembered one of his daughters, who has since married and has long been a zealous, able and accomplished teacher in the same Academy; and that Dr. Vierling was then the only practicing physician in the town.

I could hardly realize the truth of what I heard, that one, who had been to the Salem Female Academy, an Institution I had known all my life, at such a distant date, long before I was born, and but a few years after that of my father's birth, should then claim *me* as *her* guest.

I could not help but wonder how many of the girls, with whom she went to school at Salem, and who had probably learned to play the same familiar airs, were now alive and able to play the same as skillfully, if at all, as she?

Well may the old and worthy Salem Female Academy stand high in the estimation of the people of many States, where it has scattered over so large and populous a country such evidences, as this lady is, of its merit, as an institution where girls are taught how to be ladies; no wonder, that the applicvtions to receive the advantages of such a practical school number many more than can be admitted; no wonder that its reputation is almost boundless and its life endless, when such mothers are to be found in many parts of our country.

Yours truly,
H. S.

For the Press.

☞ From the Sentinel of the 6th of July last, we clip the following:

"Col. Waugh has long been the champion of Democracy in Forsyth and Stokes. When he first headed the forces, the field was in doubt. Alternately there had been Whigs and Democrats elected, but before the force of his arguments—the power of his tongue; the Opposition could not stand. The old Whig party went down, Know-Nothingism was blasted—its advocates left the field. Col. Waugh is a Democrat of the old School. The very announcement of his name is sufficient of itself to send confusion dismay and alarm into the camps of the Opposition. The hearts of their boldest Captains will grow faint, and their knees, like the knees of Belshazer, when the hand-writing appeared upon the wall will smite together, and none will be found of sufficient bravery to take the field and suffer a disastrous defeat."

After all this gasconade and flourish of trumpets of our neighbor of the Sentinel over his political Goliah, a few days before the close of the campaign, one Robert L. Walker, David-like, did have the audacity to make his appearance, and declare that he was a candidate in this Senatorial District in opposition to Col. Waugh. And when the votes in Forsyth were counted, the Sentinel's Goliah was entirely routed, horse, foot and dragoons, in this county, and Goliah was beaten by 67 votes by our little David. And when the result in this county was known, the Sentinel's Goliah was turned into a very Beltshazar,—he trembled, and his knees they did smote together.

Neighbor Sentinel, your Goliah hath been weighed in the Forsyth balances, and is found wanting. For the future we would suggest a little modesty, when you lead out your old war-horses!

FORSY[illegible]

OFFICIAL.

SURRY COUNTY.

	Ellis.	Pool.	Speer.	Dobson.	Waugh.	Gilmer.
Mt. Airy,	190	317	290	208	111	362
Dobson,	281	27	25	286	272	24
Fentris,	61	69	66	64	41	75
Axson's,	69	22	22	69	59	25
Brown's Mills,	58	27	35	56	61	19
Haystack,	51	5	5	50	50	3
S: Taylor's,	42	57	61	41	33	55
Denney's,	36	3	1	35	33	4
Whittiker's,	67	23	22	68	58	24
Rockford,	78	29	19	90	63	32
	933	579	969	546	781	628

YADKIN COUNTY.

Governor. — Pool, 899, Ellis, 724.—Pool's majority, 175.

Senate.—Speer, 893, Dobson, 742.—Speer's majority, 151.

Commons.—Cowles, 888; Williams, 761 Cowles' majority, 152.

Sheriff.—Long, 1063, Patterson, 438. Long's majority, 625.

ASHE COUNTY.

Senate.—Speer, w., Dobson, d.—Speer's majority, 120.

Commons.—Crumpler, w., Neal, d.—Crumpler's majority 514.

Governor.—Pool, 228 majority.

Sheriff.—Carson, w., Reeves, d.—Carson's majority 254.

LATEST ELECTION NEWS.

Elsewhere it will be seen, we have put Gov. Ellis' majority at 4,000, but as all the counties have not been heard from, and as some of the statements received are not official, and are conflicting, the calculations of course vary. For instance, the Salisbury Banner, (d.) puts down Ellis, majority at over 6000; the Standard at about 5000; and the Goldsborough Rough Notes (d.) at less than 2,000.

One thing is certain, that we have cut down the Democratic majority *tremendously*, and will *finish the job* in November!—All the Union papers in the State are in the best of spirits.

We have given the vote for Governor, in our table; in another column, as far as heard from. All the returns for the Legislature received up to going to press, also appear in this paper.

☞ As far as heard from, the Whig and Democratic gains in the Legislature have been as follows:

SENATE.

Whig gains.	Democratic gains.
Richmond & Robeson, 1	Craven, 1
Gates and Chowan, 1	Johnston, 1
Carteret and Jones, 1	Chatham, 1
Washington & Martin, 1	Burke, McDowell and Caldwell 1
Buncombe, 1	
Hyde and Tyrrell, 1	
Yadkin, Surry, &c., 1	

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Whig gains.		Democrat gains.	
Wake,	2	Johnston,	1
Orange,	2	Bertie,	1
Craven,	2	Burke,	1
Forsyth,	1	Brunswick,	1
Ashe,	1	Bladen,	1
Watauga,	1		
Moore,	1		
Washington,	1		
Carteret,	1		
Gates,	1		
Alamance,	1		
McDowell,	1		
Caldwell,	1		
Rutherford,	1		
Henderson,	1		
Buncombe,	1		

MORE DEMOCRATIC TROUBLES.—Dr. Thomas W. Keen, of Rockingham County, Democratic Elector in this District, has declined the appointment. Dr. Keen is for Douglas and Johnson, and cannot go for Breckinridge. He therefore withdraws that *the party* may select another, if they don't like him.

DOUGLAS CONVENTION.—Rob't P. Dick, one of the National Executive Committee of the Democratic Party, has issued a call in behalf of the friends of Douglas for a Convention to be held in Raleigh, on Tuesday the 30th of this month, for the purpose of organizing for the Presidential campaign.

The friends of Douglas and Johnson in Tennessee have held a State Convention in Nashville, and appointed an electoral ticket.

☞ It will be seen that Mr. Conrad offers valuable property, known as the "Yadkin Mills," for sale. See advertisement.

MUSIC.—From the house of Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, we have received the following pieces of music:

"Sunny Meadows." "Schubert Melodies." "The Maiden's Prayer." "Ciorentina." "Germania," new voice gems from the German. "The Pet Waltz." "I love thee far more dearly." "Light Dews are weeping." "Sultana Valse." "Los Inseperables."

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.

The Returns from Kentucky indicate Combs' election by a large majority. In St. Louis the returns indicate the election of Phelps of the sixth, and Reed of the fifth districts. Hancock, Jackson-Breckinridge candidate for Governor polls a small vote. As far as heard from the Union ticket is ahead in Washington county. Claiborn, Jackson-Douglasite, is ahead in Benton county.

Mr. Bell is the only slaveholder now running the Presidency.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Cumberland and Harnett.—Duncan Shaw, Senate; Commons, C. G. Wright, Jas. S. Harrington, John C. Williams, all Dems.; no change.

Richmond.—J. C. Blue, Whig, Commons, by 67 majority over Thos. C. Leak, Dem. No change.

Robeson.—Alex. McMillan and Eli Wishart elected to the Commons. Both Democrats; no change. Poll: McMillan 843, Wishart 752, McRae 696, Cobb 678.

Senatorial District of Richmond and Robeson.—Gen Alfred Dockery, Whig. Gain.

Moore.—Alex. Kelly, Commons. Whig gain. Poll: Kelly 819, Morison 715.

Montgomery.—E. G. L. Batringer, Whig, Commons. Poll: Barringer 504, Jordan 310, Chancey 32, Boroughs 54.

Senatorial District of Moore & Montgomery.—Gen. W. D. Dowd, Whig. No change.

Bladen.—Davis, Dem., Commons; Whig loss. Poll: Davis 609, Russ 593.

Brunswick.—Thos. D. Meares, Whig, Commons, without opposition.

Columbus.—N. L. Williamson, Dem., Commons. No change. Poll: Williamson 620, Stephens 516.

Senatorial Dist. of Bladen, Brunswick & Columbus.—J. D. Taylor, Dem. No change.

Poll:	Taylor.	A J. Jones.
Columbus,	650	532
Bladen,	9 maj.	
Brunswick,	488	421
	1097	953

Sampson.—Thos. I. Faison, Senate; N. C. Faison and ——Autry, Commons. All Dems; no change. Poll: Senate—Faison (Ind. Dem.) 848, Murphy (nominee) 758. Commons—Faison 827, Autry 672.

Duplin.—Dickson, Senate; Branch and Stanford, Commons; Dems; no change. Poll: Senate—Dickson 908, Ward 568. Commons—Branch 826. Stanford 796, Smith 600, Hodges 433.

Rutherford.—Senate—Logan, Whig, 810; Burton, Loco, 674; Commons—Davis, Whig, 908; Padgett, Loco, 695. Hamilton, 528; Washburne, 737. Polk to hear from.

New Hanover.—Eli W. Hall, Senate, without opposition. S. J. Person and Dan'l Shaw, Commons. All Dems; no change. Poll: Commons—Person 1448, Shaw 1406, Meares 718, Poisson 664.

Wilkes.—M. A. Bledsoe, Senate: S. H. Rogers, J. W. Rues, Whigs, H. Mordecai, Dem., Commons. Whig gain 2. Poll: Senate—Bledsoe (ad valorem) 1618, Thompson (nominee) 1467. Rogers 1619, Rues 1542, Battle 1539, Mordecai 1585, Cox 1509, Haywood 1445.

Franklin.—Harris, Senate, Green, Commons. Dem.; no change.

Granville.—C. H. K. Taylor, Senate; J. M. Bullock, W. H. Jenkins, S. H. Cannady, Commons. All Dems; no change.

Johnston.—J. W. B. Watson, Senate; W. H. Watson and Jas. Mitchener, Commons. All Democrats; gain of Senator and Commoner Poll: Senate—Watson 1149, Leach 838. Commons—Watson 1114, Mitchener 1114, Sanders 991, Smith 895

Chatham.—W. S. Harris, Dem., Senate; Turner Bynum, Dem., W. P. Taylor and J. M. Green, Whigs, Commons. Whig loss of Senator. Poll: Senate—Harris 1285, Straughan 1185. Commons—Bynum 1259, Taylor 1241, Green 1227, Haslam, W. 1224, Cotten, D. 1223, Hackney, D. 1213.

Randolph.—Isaac H. Foust and Dr. Thos. S. Winslowe, Commons. Whigs. No change. Poll: Foust 980, Winslowe 835, Craven 799, Kinley 354, Lowe 254, Conner (D) 350.

Alamance.—Giles Mebane, Whig, and Tapscott, Dem., Commons. Whig gain of one. Poll: Mebane 894, Tapscott 788, McAden, W., 779, Patterson, D., 677.

Senatorial Dist. of Alamance & Randolph—J. Worth, Whig; re-elected—receiving 1393 votes in Randolph and 797 in Alamance. Dr. Lane received 178 votes in Randolph.

Orange.—Jos. Turner Jr., Senate; H. B. Guthrie and W. N. Patterson, Commons. All Whigs; whig gain of 2 Commoners. Poll: Senate—Turner 1218, Jones 1139. Commons—Guthrie 1233, Patterson 1229, Strowd 1118, Lyon 1091.

Davidson.—Jno. W. Thomas, Senate; Messrs. Haynes and Clark, Commons. All Whigs; no change. Poll: Senate—Thomas 1144, Walser 1082. Commons—Haynes 1283, Clark 1198, Mock 1014, Clodfelter 957.

Forsyth.—Gen. Poindexter, W., and Phillip Barrow, D., Commons. Whig gain of 1. Poll: Poindexter 1055, Barrow 1040, Kerner (W) 1002, Masten (D) 970.

Guilford.—Gov. Morehead, Senate; C P. Mendenhall, Chas. E. Shober, J. L. Gorrell, Commons. All Whigs; no change. Poll: Senate—Morehead, no opposition. Commons,—Mendenhall 1802, Shober 1690, Gorrell 1164, Clapp 456, Cunningham 892, Davis 335, Reece 428.

Rowan.—Fleming and Hall, Commons. Democrats; no change. Poll: Fleming 1138, Hall 1112, Shober 1069, Jones 1040.

Davie.—Mr. Howard, Whig, by 209 maj. over Gaither, Whig.

Rowan & Davie Senatorial Dist.—Ramsey, Whig. No change. Poll:

	Ramsey	C. F. Fisher, Dem.
Rowan	1069	1144
Davie	691	482
	1760	1626

Cabarrus.—W. S. Harris, Whig. Commons. Poll: Harris 822, Pitts, anti ad val. Whig, 179.

Stanly.—Mr. Greene, Whig, Commons. Poll: Greene 532, Waddill 525, Howell (anti-ad) 18.

Sen. Dist. of Cabarrus & Stanly.—V. C. Barringer, Whig, without opposition. Poll in Cabarrus: Barringer 820, in Stanly Barringer 985.

Anson.—L. L. Polk and E. R. Liles, Commons. Whigs; no change. Poll: Polk 790, Liles 731, Simons (W.) 519.

Anson & Union.—Gen. S. H. Walkup, W., re-elected to the Senate.

Mecklenburg.—John Walker, Senate; Davis and Potts Commons. All Dems; no change.

Catawba.—Mr. Stowe, Senate; Jonas Cline, Commons. Dems.; no change.

Iredell.—L. Q. Sharpe, Senate; A. K. Simonton and A. B. F Gaither, Commons. All Whigs; no change.

Burke.—Pearson, Dem., by 135 majority over McDowell, Whig. Whig loss.

Caldwell.—Dickson, Whig, by 219 maj. over Shell, Dem. Whig gain.

Burke, Caldwell & McDowell Sen. Dist.—W. W. Avery beats Col. Gaither 223 in Burke; Gaither has about 225 in Caldwell. Avery is elected by 23 majority.

Yadkin.—A. C. Cowles, Whig by 152 maj. over Williams, Dem. No change.

Surry, Yadkin, &c.—Waugh, Dem, Commons in Surry; no change.

Craven.—Street, Dem, Senate; Clark and Alfred, Whigs, Commons; Whig loss of Senator and gain of 2 Commoners.

Carteret & Jones.—Dr. Ardrell, W., Senate; Mr. Whitehurst, W., Commons in Carteret; both gains.

Halifax.—M. C. Whitaker, Senate; A. H. Davis, W. B. Popo, Commons. Dems; no change.

Northampton.—J. M. S. Rogers, Senate; M. W. Ransom, W. W. Peebles, Commons Dems; no change.

Green & Lenoir.—J. P. Speight, Senate; A. D. Spaight, Commons in Greene; J. C. Wooten in Lenoir; all Dems; no change.

Edgecombe & Wilson.—H T. Clark, Senate; R. R. Bridgers and J. S. Woodard, Commons; Dems; no change.

Warren.—Dr. Pitchford, Senate; J. B. Batchelor and W. H. Cheek, Commons; Dems: no change.

Martin & Washington.—Stubbs, W., Senate. Gain. Latham, Whig, Commons in Washington. Gain. Ewell, D., Commons in Martin, as before.

Gates & Chowan.—Eure, Whig, Senate. Gain. Boothe, Whig, Commons in Gates. Gain. Whig Commoner in Chowan, without opposition. Gain.

Hyde & Tyrell.—McCleese, Whig, Sen. Gain.

Bertie.—David Outlaw, Senate; Spruill, W, and Ferguson; Dem. Commons. Whig loss 1.

Camden & Currituck.—John Barnard, W., Senate. Gain.

Hertford. For the Senate- Jos B Slaughter Whig, 402; John W. Moon, Dem, 350.
For Commons:—Yates w 417; Mitchel, d 303.

Washington.—Senate Stubbs, w, 328 majority: Commons-Latham w, 276 maj. A whig gain.

Tyrrell.—Senate, Spencer, whig, 100 maj. Commons, McCleese, w. 50 maj.

Martin.—Ellis, 285 maj Senate, Biggs, dem. 289 maj. Stubbs maj. in dist. 34, a whig gain—Commons, Ewell regular dem. 160 maj.

Pasquotank.—Whedbee, whig elected to the Senate from Pasquotank and Perquimans. Williams, whig elected to the Commons.

Lenoir.—Speight dem. elected. Commons, J.C. Wooten, dem.

Perquimans.—Whedbee, whig, 117 majority. Commons, Newby, whig, 108 majority.

Chowan.—Mills H. Eure, whig elected to the Senate from Gates and Chowan. Small dem. in the Commons.

Granville.—Senate, Taylor, dem. Commons, whole democratic ticket elected.

Currituck.—B. E. Simmons, Dem. is elected to the Senate.

Caswell.—All Democrats.

Person.—Senate, Winsted, dem. elected. Commons; democratic.

Buncombe.—Merriman, whig, elected to the Commons, and Chandler to the Senate from Buncombe, Henderson, Yadcy and Madison.

McDowell.—Burgin, whig, elected to the Commons.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHNS, Aug. 6.

The steamer Kangaroo, from Liverpool via Queenstown, with dates to the 24th, arrived off Cape Race on Friday night.

A treaty of peace had been concluded between the Druses and the Maronites.

The French expedition has been stopped.

The Sultan will act with the utmost vigor against the authors of the recent massacres.

Sardinia assents to Garabaldi's proposition for a truce of six months.

British military authorities recommend an increase of the army.

Lord Palmerston's speech on national affairs caused great uneasiness.

The number of Christians massacred in Syria reached from 7,500 to 8,000. The number of villages destroyed was 151.—The details of the barbarities inflicted on all ages and sexes are sickening.

DIED.

In this place, on the evening of Friday, July 27th, Mrs. SOPHIA C. LINEBACK, daughter of Mr. George Folts, aged 30 years, 8 months, and 22 days.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

UNION LODGE, No. 172,
KERNERSVILLE, July 25th, 1860.

At a meeting of the Lodge held in the Lodge-room, Wednesday evening, 25th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Great and All-wise God in his Mysterious Providence, having taken away from our midst our valued and much loved Brother, Thos. C. Ham, we feel it our solemn and heartfelt duty to express our profound regret for the sudden bereavement: Therefore,

Resolved, That while it is our duty to submit to the will of our Great Creator, knowing that all he does is well, and for our good, though we may not be able to see and appreciate it, yet, we are constrained to express our deep concern for the loss of one of our brightest ornaments in Masonry, and most useful citizen.

Resolved, That in the death of Brother T. C. Ham, we recognise the loss of one whose character was made up of those noble traits which constitute and distinguish the true gentleman.

Resolved, That though dead he yet lives in our hearts, and his memory must continue so to live with all who knew him.

Resolved, That we offer to the family of our deceased Brother, our heartfelt sympathy, and we trust they will look for help from Him who is able and willing to take care of and have mercy on the desolate and afflicted.

Resolved, That this Lodge be draped in mourning, and the members wear the usual badge for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a blank page be left on our Record Book in memory of our deceased Brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the People's Press, Winston Sentinel, Greensborough Patriot and High Point Reporter, for publication.

JOHN H. HESTER,
J. S. HUNT,
J. S. HARRISON, } Com.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 22, 1860. 10-ly.

BIBLES,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
at the BOOKSTORE.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

	1856. Bragg, D.	1856. Gilmer, W.	1860. Ellis, D	1860. Pool, W.
Alamance,	916	645	771	793
Alexander,	466	411	000	000
Anson,	334	772	289	887
Ashe,	734	708	377	811
Alleghany,	——	——	000	000
Burke,	523	451	603	584
Buncombe,	969	780	000	000
Bladen,	603	481	660	558
Bertie,	470	545	532	570
Beaufort,	539	853	628	1110
Brunswick,	404	468	410	422
Cabarrus,	426	665	429	577
Catawba,	968	158	960	415
Craven,	784	535	800	832
Cumberland,	1575	928	1023	861
Chowan,	291	230	305	278
Columbus,	589	306	718	430
Camden,	107	474	96	541
Carteret,	493	602	481	561
Cherokee,	632	574	000	000
Caswell,	1120	211	945	224
Chatham,	1166	1062	1245	1255
Caldwell,	438	425	370	540
Currituck,	556	146	759	219
Clearcland,	109	138	998	419
Davidson,	823	1191	972	1888
Davie,	858	586	481	690
Duplin,	1118	165	1358	197
Edgecombe,	1568	189	1090	127
Forsyth,	1080	926	1015	1028
Franklin,	744	334	810	406
Gaston,	759	133	860	200
Granville,	1226	994	1148	978
Guilford,	571	2059	457	2137
Greene,	432	289	421	345
Gates,	459	392	30	m.
Haywood,	587	254	000	000
Harnett,	652	229	602	203
Halifax,	736	584	788	595
Hertford,	335	393	353	399
Hyde,	332	501	000	000
Henderson,	665	647	000	000
Iredell,	851	1349	881	1714
Jackson,	370	113	000	000
Jones,	261	180	276	212
Johnston,	1086	817	1044	804
Lenoir,	447	268	556	349
Lincoln,	614	228	530	256
Madison,	576	247	000	000
Martin,	706	340	375	m.
McDowell,	536	305	000	000
Moore,	793	677	749	843
Montgomery,	211	725	174	837
Macon,	367	396	000	000
Mecklenburg,	1024	623	1274	757
Nash,	1107	93	1058	122
New Hanover,	1522	570	1549	713
Northampton,	695	428	779	609
Onslow,	771	108	000	000
Orange,	1119	1045	1109	1238
Pasquotank,	889	502	360	561
Perquimans,	304	348	m.	119
Pitt,	775	716	771	778
Person,	678	384	620	299
Polk,	——	——	000	000
Robeson,	773	669	845	681
Rockingham,	1168	489	1137	444
Rowan,	885	905	1160	1079
Rutherford,	1070	781	701	804
Randolph,	561	1281	448	1567
Richmond,	246	556	251	566
Sampson,	990	497	1042	590
Surry,	877	579	933	579
Stokes,	760	498	000	000
Stanly,	166	787	89	1065
Tyrrell,	124	309	m.	90
Union,	886	278	931	425
Wake,	1693	1124	1491	1573
Warren,	819	101	874	134
Washington,	261	377	212	481
Watauga,	257	392	000	000
Wayne,	1332	274	1201	389
Wilson,	——	——	919	113
Wilkes,	609	1264	614	1419
Yadkin,	633	888	725	889
Yancey,	810	320	000	000
	57,555	44,961	00,000	00,000
	44,961		00,000	
Bragg's maj.	12,594			

THE UNION BALL.

We have gathered the following items, which show that Bell and Everett are progressing finely:

SENATOR TOOMBS ON BELL.—In his speech at Warrenton, (Ga.,) on the 24th ult., Senator Toombs endorsed Mr. Bell's soundness on the slavery question most emphatically, declaring Mr. Bell to be "*as sound as himself.*"

BELL AND EVERETT IN ALABAMA.—The Montgomery (Ala.) "Confederation" says that in Coosa county Mr. Hall and R S Tharin, who were delegates to the June Convention at Montgomery, in that State, which sent delegates to Richmond, *accredited* to Baltimore, have joined the Bell party. So it would seem that the Seceders are not in much favor at home, and that their old friends are seceding from them.

MR. EVERETT.—The Boston Courier, in regard to the cock and-bull story about Mr. Everett's withdrawal, says:

"The New York Tribune, of last Monday, published a statement to the effect that Mr. Everett contemplated withdrawing from the Presidential contest. There was no foundation for this story. It was an invention—an invension of the enemy. Mr. Everett will not withdraw further than this—he will withdraw the State of Massachusetts from the Republicans."

That is good news. We have never had scarcely a doubt that the vote of Massachusetts would be cast for Bell and Everett. Roll on the ball.

BELL AND EVERETT MEETING AT ALTOONA.—A large and enthusiastic Bell and Everett meeting was held here this evening. Dr. Wm. K. Finley presided and Col. W. P. Seymour and E. C. Pechin Esq., addressed the meeting.

A "STRAW" ON THE OCEAN.—A letter from New York informs us that on the 16th ult., a vote was taken on the steamship Augusta, from New York, and resulted as follows: Bell and Everett 42, Breckinridge and Lane 37, Douglas and Johnson 3, Lincoln and Hamlin 1, Bell over all, 1.

BELL AND EVERETT MEETING AT HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,—The Bell and Everett meeting held here last night was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting since the Taylor campaign. Col. Seymour and E. C. Pechin addressed the meeting.

BELL AND EVERETT IN ALEXANDRIA.—There was a large and very enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Union and the Constitution at the Armory of the Letcher Guard, Wednesday night, for the purpose of forming a Bell and Everett Club.

Everything looks well in Alabama. Papers there are coming out for Bell and Everett in all directions, and the flutter of National Union flags is heard like the flutter of the forest leaves in a strong wind.

SAM HOUSTON FOR BELL AND EVERETT.—We have received information says the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, coming direct from a friend in Texas, that the hero of San Jacinto has declared for the only National ticket, Bell and Everett.

The Rome (Ga.) "Courier," which has hitherto been a Democratic journal, announces that it will support the nominees of the Constitutional Union Party.

The Haynesville (Ala.) Watchman, a Democratic journal published in the rich and populous county of Lowndes, and heretofore supporting Breckinridge and Lane, has abandoned them to advocate the election of Bell and Everett.

The "Southern Herald," published at Fulton, Mississippi, and hitherto neutral in politics, has announced that it will advocate the claims of Bell and Everett.

The "Courier of the Teche," hitherto a neutral paper, published at St. Martinsville, Louisiana, has placed the names of Bell and Everett at its mast-head.

The Daily News, of Jackson, Miss., has renounced its neutrality, and will support Bell and Everett.

The Morehouse (Louisiana) Advocate, heretofore a Democratic journal, has announced that it will support the candidates of the Constitutional Union party.

Hon. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, has expressed himself in favor of Bell and Everett, as the only national candidates for the Presidency of the United States. He supported Buchanan in '56.

Yadkin Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of this valuable property, situated 16 miles South West of Salem, on the Yadkin River. There are 22 acres of land belonging to the Mill upon which is a good comfortable house, with other out buildings.

These MILLS can boast of as good water power as there is on the Yadkin River; they consist of 1 pair Corn Stones, 2 pair Burrs, and a Circular Saw, all driven by Cast Beveled Gearing.

The Mills are situated in an excellent wheat growing and timbered country, and are extensively patronized. Terms accommodating.

For further particulars address me, at Panther Creek, N. C. JNO. T. CONRAD.
Aug. 10, 1860. 17-2m.
*** Sentinel copy.

Salem Male Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution, having secured the services of thoroughly competent Instructors, can confidently recommend it as possessing every advantage for the education of boys, both in the elementary and higher branches,—ancient and modern languages,—and all the departments of a complete course, preparatory to entering college or business.

Board in private families can be obtained on reasonable terms. Pupils will be received at any time. For terms and other information apply to
REV. F. B. HOLLAND,
at SALEM, N. C.
April 20, 1860 1-3m.
*** Tri-weekly Southern Guardian, copy 3 months and forward bill to this office.

Salem Bookstore.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools** and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.
May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

GUANO, Plaster Poudrette, &c.

WE keep the above fertilizers for sale by the pound, bag, cask, or ton.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

WE act as Agents for the extensive manufacturing establishment of EMERY BROTHERS, Albany, N. Y., and will supply at short notice, if not on hand—

One and Two Horse Lever, or Endless Chain Powers.
Threshing Machines, with Cleaner combined.
Ploughs, Cultivators, Feed-Cutters,
Field and Garden Rollers, Harrows,
Field Drills, and Sowing Machines,
Reaping and Mowing Machines, &c., &c.
E. A. VOGLER & CO.
Salem, N. C. May 18. 5-3m

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received from the public in the last twenty years in his business, and desires to say that he continues to keep on hand and make to order **FURNITURE** of every description usually called for in this market.

He has also added to his stock a large lot of

COFFINS OF ALL SIZES,

made of the best **Black Walnut, Cherry, Birch** and **Sweet Gum**, which he intends shall compare favorably in style, finish and price with any stock offered in this place.

JOHN D. SIEWERS.
Salem, N. C., June 22, 1860. 10-tf.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.
March, 1860. 50 tf

ALBUMS,
A LARGE and Splendid assortment,
at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

WE KNOW
of no proprietary medicines which have been received with so much favor as those prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., of Lowell, Mass. In no case do they fail to meet any reasonable expectations entertained by the patient; and physicians in every section of the country, use them constantly in their practice. See long advertisement in another column.
Boner & Crist, Agts.

THE DAILY BULLETIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

WE are pleased to advertise the friends of this establishment that we commence the publication of the second volume of the first named journal, this day under most favorable auspices.

The circulation of the above named paper is rapidly increasing, and its influence as an advertising medium is being felt and appreciated by its patrons, having access to almost every neighborhood in this and adjoining Counties, as well as the adjoining districts in South Carolina.

THE CATAWBA JOURNAL,
One of the largest papers now published in the State, mailed for $1 50 per annum, made up from the columns of the Daily Bulletin, has not only become a popular paper, but it holds great advantages to those who wish to use its columns as an advertising medium.

Specimen copies will be sent to any section they may be ordered, free of postage.

TERMS:
Daily Bulletin.....$6 00
Tri-Weekly Bulletin.....4 00
E. H. BRITTON.

MILL-WRIGHTING AND MACHINERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of **Mill-Work and Machinery**, on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinds of Mill-building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.
Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

Glass, Glass, Glass.

I would respectfully draw the attention of all persons, who may be in want of a

Good Article of Glass,

to the large assortment of **all sizes**, kept constantly on hand at my Store, and I only ask an examination of my prices, to assure all that the Glass sold by me, is THE CHEAPEST IN THIS MARKET.

O. A. KEEHLN.
Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860. 14:||:tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of E. A. VOGLER & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The Notes and Accounts due the firm will be settled by the undersigned, who will continue the business at the old stand. E. A. VOGLER.
July 1st, 1860. 14:||:1m.

Ranger's Notice.

TAKEN UP by James Reed, on Saturday the 2d of June, near Bethania, Forsyth County, a common-sized dark iron-grey MULE, supposed to be about 20 years old, with marks of harness on his shoulders and sides, blind in the right eye, and barefooted,—valued at $25.
June 15—3tf T. CHITTY, *Ranger.*

YORK Collegiate Institute,

Alexander County, N. C.

J. G. MARLER, Principal,
Aided by Competent Assistants.

THE Sixth annual session of this Institution has just closed under very flattering prospects.

The next session will commence on the 5th of July, 1860.

Board, - $7 00 per month.
Tuition varies from $6 00 to 20 00 per Session.
Contingent fee, 50 cents " "

For further particulars address the Principal at York Collegiate Institute, Alexander County, North Corolina.
June 29th, 1860. 11-tf

Dr. J. F. SHAFFNER,

SALEM, N. C.,

OFFICE, South side of Square at the old stand of BOOKSTORE.
July 13, 1860. 13-3m.

Fruit! Fruit! Fruit! Fruit! Fruit!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I appear before you again as a candidate for your DRIED FRUIT, i. e., CHERRIES, (seeded,) BLACKBERRIES, DAMSONS, (seeded,) APPLES, (pealed,) PEACHES, (not pealed are prefered,) for all of which you will find the *prices as high* and the *Goods as low* as any other house south of Mason's and Dixon's line can afford. Give us a call before you go farther.

H. K. THOMAS.
Winston, N. C., July 13th, 1860. 13-3 m.

Money Wanted!

NOTICE.

WE take this occasion to remind our friends and customers that we would be pleased if those who owe us would come forward and make payment.

Many accounts on our books must be closed.

Interest charged on accounts standing longer than six months. We return our thanks to our friends and patrons for past favors, and hope still to receive a share of the trade.

E. L. HEGE.
Salem, N. C., July 13, 1860. 13-3m.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Pfohl Brothers

TAKE this method of informing the public that they have received their

Spring and Summer Goods,

embracing a LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT, to which they would beg leave to call the attention of all persons in need of any articles in their line, feeling assured that they have put their goods at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

April 27, 1860 2-3m.

PORT FOLIOS
IN GREAT VARIETY at the
BOOK STORE.

SPLENDID GIFTS
WITH STANDARD LITERATURE!

WIT!
HUMOR!
POETRY!
BIOGRAPHY!
FACT!
TRAVEL!
HISTORY!
ADVENTURE!
PROSE!
FICTION!
DEVOTION!
AMUSEMENT!

With Books of every standard author, in all the departments of Literature, at Publisher's lowest prices, you can obtain

ELEGANT PRESENTS FROM DUANE RULISON'S

Quaker City Publishing House, Philadelphia,

THE OLDEST PUBLISHING HOUSE IN AMERICA CONDUCTING THE GIFT BOOK BUSINESS.

The Gift Department has been conducted for the past three years, and in this department this House possesses advantages superior to all others.

Send for a Catalogue containing

NEW AND ENLARGED LIST OF SPLENDID GIFTS FOR 1860,

EMBRACING

Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for MOTHERS!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for FATHERS!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for SISTERS!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for BROTHERS!
Valuable appropriate GIFTS for SWEETHEARTS!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for LOVERS.
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for WIVES!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for HUSBANDS!

A new edition of the Quaker City Publishing House Catalogue has just been issued, comprising the

THE NEW BOOKS,
THE STANDARD BOOKS,
THE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
IN ALL OF THE DEPARTMENTS
OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Not an exceptional volume can be found in the entire Catalogue. It is richly worthy the attention of the scholar and general reader. It is

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS

Remember that all Books at DUANE RULISON'S Quaker City Publishing House, are sold as low as any other establishment, and a handsome present, worth from 50 cents to $100, accompanies each book sold.

ALBUMS of all sizes and styles with splendid engravings.
PRESENTATION BOOKS in every beautiful style of binding.
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POEMS of all authors.
JUVENILE BOOKS in almost endless variety.
BIBLES of all sizes and qualities.

All sold at the lowest prices, and a beautiful gift presented with each Book.

REMEMBER THAT
DUANE RULISON
Guarantees perfect satisfaction to all his patrons.

BEAR IN MIND,

That you can order any Books which are in print and they will be furnished at the publishers prices, and promptly sent to any destination. Each Book accompanied by a Gift worth from 50 cents to $100.

MONEY MAY BE SENT AT MY RISK by LETTER, provided the instructions given in my Catalogue are complied with. But the best and safest mode to remit is by draft on Philadelphia or New York, made payable to my order.

☞ Those who will act as
AGENTS,
Will please send for a Catalogue which contains inducements not to be excelled by any other establishment, with full directions and particulars.

Address all orders to
DUANE RULISON,
Proprietor of the Quaker City Publishing House,
No. 33 South Third Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Scuppernong & Flower's
WINE.

A Pure article, made by Stanley, Smith & Co., Whiteville N. C. [J. B. Stanley, A. Smith, and A. J. Buttner.]

We can guaranty these to be unadulterated Wines, &c.

A fresh supply received and for sale at
BONER & CRIST'S.
May 11, 1860, 4-tf.

Em'l Reich's Shoes,
AT THE BOOK STORE

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of **LADIE'S SHOES**, of his own manufacture, at the **Salem Book Store**, where his friends and the public can be accommodated.

E. REICH.
March 16, 9860. 48-tf.

Varnishes! Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought to the market, consisting of

No. 1. COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country

Call at the SALEM DRUG-STORE.

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of **Cap, Letter, Note, & Printing Paper.** Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN.
May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
SALEM, N. C.

MILES FOY, *Proprietor.*

THIS well known House is open for the accommodation of the public; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to business, with an eye to the wants and comfort of his customers, the attendance of faithful servants, a well supplied table, neat rooms, and well provided stables, to merit and receive a goodly share of the patronage of the traveling public.

☞ STAGES and HACKS pass daily to and from Hih Point, and tri-weekly westward.

Give him a call, and satisfy yourselves.
May 4. 1860. 3-3m

100,000 Pounds
RAGS WANTED!

Hunt up your Rags!
Bring your Rags!!
Send your Rags!!!
For Rags we Must Have!

THE highest prices will be given, in Goods Sheetings, Wrapping-Paper, or the Cash, as may be desired. H. K. THOMAS.
Wnston, N. C., March 23, 1860. 49-tf

Writing Desks at the Bookstore.

HODGES, DAVIS & CO'S
LOTTERIES!

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
Authorised by the Legislature for the Benefit of Academies

Class B

Draws every Tuesday in the City of MACON, Georgia.

CAPITAL PRIZE - - - $100,000!

78 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots.

1 Prize of	$100,000	is	$100,000
2 Prizes of	50,000	are	100,000
2 Prizes of	25,000	are	50,000
2 Prizes of	20,000	are	40,000
2 Prizes of	5,000	are	10,000
2 Prizes of	3,000	are	6,000
2 Prizes of	2,000	are	4,000
1 Prize of	1,000	is	1,000
350 Prizes of	200	are	70,000
64 Prizes of	100	are	6,400
64 Prizes of	80	are	5,120
64 Prizes of	60	are	3,840
128 Prizes of	50	are	6,400
5,504 Prizes of	32	are	176,000
28,224 Prizes of	16	are	451,584
34,412 Prizes	amounting to		1,030,472

Tickets $16—Halves $8—Quart. $4—Eighths $2
Certificates of 26 Wholes $250—Certificates of 26 Halves $185—Certificates of 26 Quarters $62½—Certificates of 26 Eighths $31 50.

The Havana Plan Lottery
(MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS,)

Is drawn every Saturday. Capit'l prize $70,000. Tickets $8 00. Halves $4 Quarters $2.

CITY PLAN LOTTERIES

Drawn every day, in which you can select your own numbers.

Tickets from $1 to any price, and prizes in proportion.

EVERY PRIZE IS DRAWN.

CIRCULARS

Containing full explanations of our Schemes, etc., will be forwarded by mail to any one sending us their name.

All communications strictly confidential,

In ordering Tickets or certificates enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on the receipt of which they will be forwarded by the first mail.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

The official drawings are published in the New York Herald.

Orders received and Prizes Cashed at 558 Broadway, New York. Direct your orders to L. A HODGES, AGENT, NEW YORK CITY, or

HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers.
MACON, GEORGIA.
April 13, 1850. 52-1y.

WOOD, EDDY & Co's
LOTTERIES!

AUTHORIZED BY THE STATES OF

DELAWARE, MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY,

Draw daily, in public, under the superintendence of sworn Commissioners, in Wilmington, Del. and St. Louis, Missouri.

Prizes vary from $2 to $100,000!

TICKETS FROM $2 to $20!

☞ Circulars, giving full explanation, and the Schemes to be drawn, will be sent, free of expense, by addressing

WOOD, EDDY & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.
or WOOD, EDDY & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

N.C. Mutual Insurance Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Sec'y and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, ex officio. }
John R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, J. R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, Kemp. B. Battle Geo Little James M. Towles, Raleigh; James E. Hoyt, Washington; Alexander Mitchel, Newbern; Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington; John M. Jones, Edenton; Geo. W. Charles, Elizabeth City; John Ramsay, Plymouth; J. W. Harrel Murfreesboro;' H B, Williams, Charlotte; Geo. A. Smith, Milton; A. W. Steele, Fayetteville; Joseph White, Anson County; Joshua Boner, Salem; A. T. Summey, Asheville.

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent, per annum on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec'y,
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1859. 13—

HAMBLETON SHEPPERD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.
(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.

Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y,

$3,000! $3,000

ONWARD.

AGENTS WANTED—Either Ladies or Gentlemen—learned or unlearned, to embark in a genteel, honorable and MONEY MAKING business by which they can realize from $2,000 to 3,000 a year, at home or elsewhere. All you have to do, is to write to me, giving the name of your Post-office, County and State, and by return mail I will send you the particulars of this new business. Address (inclosing stamp)

FRANK E. G. LINDSEY, Proprietor.
Holston, Washington Co., Virginia,
March 23d 1860. 49-6m

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the
DRUG STORE.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the
DRUG STORE.

R. L. PATTERSON will give 45 cents a piece for good flour barrels delivered at his Mill, Salem, July 8, 1859. 15-tf.

A FORTUNE FOR $10!

GRAND SCHEME FOR JULY, 1860.

Georgia State Lottery,

M'KINNEY & CO., Managers.

Authorized by Special Act of Legislature.

25,828 Prizes.

More than one Prize to every 2 Tickets

CAPITAL PRIZE

$60,000.

Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

To be Drawn each Saturday in

1860.

In the City of Savannah, Ga.

Class 79	to be Drawn	July	7, 1860.
Class 80	do	do	14, 1860.
Class 81	do	do	21, 1860.
Class 82	do	do	28, 1860.

Magnificent Scheme.

1 Prize of	$60,000	is	60,000	5 Prizes of	500 are 5,000
1 Prize of	20,000	is	20,000	10 "	500 are 5,000
1 "	10,000	is	10,000	2 "	400 are 800
1 "	5,000	is	5,000	2 "	300 are 600
1 "	4,000	is	4,000	2 "	200 are 400
1 "	3,000	is	3,000	50 "	150 are 7,500
1 "	2,000	is	2000	100 "	100 are 10,000
1 "	1,500	is	1,500	100 "	95 are 9,500
1 "	1,100	is	1,100	100 "	85 are 8,500

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

25,448 ..... Amounting to $212,150

25,828 prizes amt'g to $366,040

WILL BE DRAWN THIS MONTH.

CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of packages of ten whole tickets			$60
"	"	" half tickets	30
"	"	" quarter "	15
"	"	" eighth "	7 50

LOOK AT THIS!

A SPLENDID DRAWING ON THE

THREE NUMBER PLAN!!

Which takes place every Wednesday & Saturday

1 Capital Prize of		$23,000
1 Prize of		4,500
1 Prize of		4,000
1 Prize of		3,000
1 Prize of		2,171 20
10 Prizes of	$700 are	7,000
40 Prizes of	175 are	7,000
50 Prizes of	125 are	6,250
259 Prizes of	80 are	20,720
64 Prizes of	50 are	3,200
64 Prizes of	30 are	1,920
64 Prizes of	20 are	1,280
5,632 Prizes of	10 are	56,320
28,224 Prizes of	5 are	141,120
34,412 Prizes amounting to		$281,481 20

WHOLE TICKETS $5,

Shares in proportion.

In ordering tickets or certificates, enclose you money to our address for tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

All communications strictly confidential.

Orders for tickets or certificates, by mail or express, to be directed to

McKINNEY, & CO.
SAVANNAH GA,

P. A. WILSON & CO'S
Clothing Emporium!

Opposite South-West Corner of the Court House Square.

THE Proprietors of this establishment take occasion to announce to the public that their splendid supply for

Spring and Summer, 1860,

is now in, and that they are prepared to accomodate their friends and customers in a most complete and satisfactory style. We have on hand every article that is necessary for a gentleman's outfit, consisting of the latest styles of **Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, &c.,** made in the very best manner, and offered at the most reasonable prices. In fact we offer the most favorable inducements to cash buyers, or prompt time customers, and an examination of our stock is all that is necessary to prove it. Call and see.

☞ We have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., from which we are prepared to make to measure any garment desired, in the neatest and best style.

☞ A lot of Fries' celebrated Salem Jeans constantly on hand.

We tender our thanks tor the patronage heretofore bestowed and would be pleased to increase our sales.

PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for Work or Goods, at the highest market prices,

☞ Interest will be charged on all accounts standing longer than six months.

P. A. WILSON, & CO.
Winston, April 20, 1860. 1-tf

REDUCED EXPENSES.

M'KINSEY, FLOOD, SWANSON & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the trade in **North Carolina and Virginia,** that they have removed to their Large Warehouse, opposite the Bank of Virginia, and have opened a very large stock of

Groceries, Staple Dry Goods,
Fertilizers, Sweedes Iron,
Grass Seeds, Lime, &c.

With increased facilities for conducting the GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, and relieved of heavy rents and other attendant expenses, we are now enabled to sell our Goods at a small commission on cost. Persons visiting Danville in search of cheap and reliable Goods, will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing.

Farmers, Market Gardeners and Country Dairies, sending Corn, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Beans, Peas, Turkeys, Chickens, Eggs and Butter to Danville, for sale, are informed that we have opened in connection with our regular mercantile business, a market for all kinds of Country Produce, for which we will pay the highest market value in Goods.

As Agents for two valuable FERTILIZERS, and with a large supply of Peruvian, Elide and Reese's Manipulated Guanos constantly on hand, we are prepared to fill all orders on application.

McKINSEY, FLOOD, SWANSON & CO
Danville, Va, April 6, 1860. 2 mo.

HACKS HACKS!!

THE subscriber has on hand a few **HACKS** which he will sell cheap.

A. T. ZEVELY
Salem, Sept. 9, 1859.

INKS,—Black, Red and Blue. Indelible Ink, at the DRUG STORE.

PICTURES

ALL sizes—all colors—all prices,—with or without frames, at the BOOKSTORE.

Blackwood's Magazine
AND THE
BRITISH REVIEWS.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE!

Premiums and Reductions.

L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news items, crude speculations and flying rumors of the daily Journals, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these periodicals that the readers must look for the only intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well established literary scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS. (Regular Prices.)

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.
Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE.

The postage to any part of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR cents a year for "Blackwood," and but FOURTEEN cents a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the periodicals will be furnished for 1860. And as a

Premium to New Subscribers,

the numbers of the same periodical for 1858 will be furnished complete, without additional charge.

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these periodicals lose little by age. Hence a full year of the numbers (with no omissions) for 1858, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1860.

Subscribers wishing Nos. for 1856, 1857 and 1859, will be supplied at the following extremely low rates.

Splendid Offers for 1856 '57 '58 '59 and '60.

For Blackwood's Magazine,	$ 8 00
For any one Review,	7 00
For any two Reviews,	13 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	13 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	17 00
For three Reviews,	17 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	21 00
For the four Reviews,	20000
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	50 2 0

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

☞ Remittances must, in all cases, be made direct to the Publishers, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents.

Address, post paid, L. SCOTT & Co.
No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

Hathaway & Co.,
Importers of Molasses and Sugar,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OFFER FOR SALE

900 Bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java COFFEE.
550 Hhds and 100 Barrels *strictly choice* new crop Cardenas Molasses, in new bright packages, just received per Brig S. P. Brown, and Bark Saranac.
100 Barrels Crushed and Clarified Sugars.
200 do and 50 half do first quality NEW Halifax cut Herring.
100 Barrels extra No 1, New River Mullets.
400 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes.
40 Hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon, Sides Hams and Shoulders.
300 Barrels choice NEW CROP New Orleans Syrup and Molasses, to arrive.

We also keep constantly on hand at wholesale, Sugar in hogsheads, all kinds of Syrups, Pork, Lard, Soda, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice, Ginger, Pepper, Cream of Tarter, Havana Segars, Candles, Mustard, Salt, Vinegar, Lamp and Machinery Oil, &c., &c.

Wilmington March 2, 1860. 46-3m-pd

VAN HAAGEN & McKEONE'S ORIENTAL
DETERSIVE SOAP.

ONE Pound of this Celebrated Washing Soap will go as far as Three Pounds of Common Rosin Soap. It saves half the time and labor; clothes need no boiling or rubbing on a washboard, and it is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the money will be refunded.

Van Haagen & McKeone's

"No. 1 SOAP," for scrubbing and rough washing, "EXTRA PALE," and Chemical Olive Soaps, for general house use, are superior to any other similar Soaps made in the United States.

Our prices will be found lower than those of any other Manufacturers in the country.

Circulars and other information furnished by addressing the Sole Agents,

THAIN & McKEONE,
No. 22 and 24, South Wharves, Phil.
March 16, 1860. 48-3m

1860. 1860. 1860.

DRY GOODS!
STEVENSON, WEDDELL & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG VIRGINIA,

Importers & Wholesale Dealers
IN BRITISH, FRENCH & AMERICAN

DRY GOODS.

OUR STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1860, have been selected with great care, and surpass in EXTENT, STYLE AND QUALITY, any previous season, embracing a choice selection of

FOREIGN GOODS

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, and full lines of all the Home-Made Fabrics, adapted to the VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA and TENNESSEE Trade.

We pledge ourselves to use every effort to foster and build up a SOUTHERN HOME MARKET, by keeping at all times a LARGE and COMPLETE stock at the LOWEST market prices.

☞ ORDERS promptly and faithfully attended to. ☜ S. W. & CO.
Petersburg, Va., March 2, 1860. 46-3m

BLANKS

of all kinds for sale at this Office, on reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to.

L. V. BLUM

1860.

Now Is the time to Subscribe
FOR THE
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

The Best Talent in the South
IS WRITING FOR IT.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, published every Saturday, at Augusta Georgia, acknowledged to be the "best family paper in the South," contains in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of choice reading matter, devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern Literature, Agriculture and Arts.

☞ Subscribers are presented semi-annually, with an Index, or Table of Contents.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum.

Address, JAMES GARDNER.
Augusta, Georgia.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1860.

S V Bohus,	Jemima Kester.
James Brennigen,	Wm Leonard,
A J Brickell,	Wm Lane,
Frederick Beck,	L C Layton,
A F Cramer,	Edwin P Mathews 2,
C J Clark,	Miss S F Moore,
Miss C V Campbell,	John Russell,
J M Dearman,	J L Shanklin,
Miss J S Easterling,	Miss Charity Teah,
Mrs. Polly Holder,	Alfred Turner,
P Hill,	W Vernon or J Boner,
T H Jones,	Barney Wyer,

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1860.

Howard Association,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, **as a CHARITABLE ACT** worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphillis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dyspensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed envelopes, FREE OF CHARGE. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors,
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* [Feb 6-1y

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Sept. 16, 1859.

COXE'S Sparkling Gelatine,
HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, FINE EXTRACT for the Handkerchief, FINE SOAP, &c., &c.,
For sale at the Drug Store
Salem Feb. 19, 49-tf-n

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, at the Drug Store.

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R. L. PATTERSON will give 3 cents per pound, CASH, for all good Cotton and Linen Rags delivered at his Mills in Salem.

Salem N. C. Nov. 4, 1859 30

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A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual *Alterative* that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the disease Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-Citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling diseases are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

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FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

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All we ask is an examination of stock & prices, and we will guarantee sales in every instance, at No 17 South Charles Street, (up stairs.)

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A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules, at the DRUG STORE.

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Or concentrated lye, by which soap can be made of the best quality for 2 cents a gallon, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

FINE Extracts and Perfumery of all kinds just received at the Drug Store, among which are Frangipani, or everlasting perfume, Golden Dew Drop, Upper Ten, Musk Cologne, Prairie Flower Cologne, &c., &c.

For the Hair.—Burdoline for making the hair curl beautifully, Hungarian Pomatum, Black Pomatum, Hair Restorer, &c., &c.

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Aromatic Cachou, for imparting an agreeable fragrance to the breath.

INKS.—Blue Black, Black, and Red. Call and see.

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